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The Claim of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor to a Seat in Council, is in Truth a Matter of very great Importance—In this Light it ſeems to have been view'd by the ſeveral Branches of the General Aſſembly, as appears by the Meſſages that have paſs'd between the Governor and the Houſe, as well as between the two Houſes, which have been already publiſhed. His Excellency is of Opinion in favor of his Honor's Right to a Seat without a Voice: The two Houſes are of a different Mind: His Honor declines diſputing the Point with the preſent Houſe of Repreſentatives, but expreſly guards againſt its "being improv'd to the Prejudice of the future Claim of the Lieutenant Governor, much leſs to the Prejudice of the Right of the Governor or of the Council to admit a Lieutenant Governor to be preſent at that Board when they ſhall judge it proper": His Excellency ſtrongly intimates that he ſhall repreſent the Matter Home, by ſaying, "he hopes he ſhall be inſtructed how to act before this Diſpute is reviv'd" The Houſe have order'd their Senſe of the Matter to be tranſmitted in a Letter to DENNYS DEBERDT, *Eſq;— and alſo that the Letter be publiſh'd in their Journals. We have obtain'd a Copy of the Letter for the Peruſal of our Readers.*

March 16, 1767.

SIR,

HIS Excellency the Governor having directed the attendance of the General Aſſembly at the opening of this ſeſſion as uſual in the Council Chamber, the Houſe of Repreſentatives were ſurpriz'd to find the Lieutenant Governor taking a place as a member of the ſame, in preſence of the Governor. They judg'd it to be a great impropriety in itſelf, & repugnant to the conſtitution & the letter of the charter; and therefore highly incumbent on them, in the moſt expreſs and publick manner to bear their teſtimony againſt it. Accordingly they took occaſion to animadvert upon it, in their anſwer to his Excellency's ſpeech, which is herewith incloſ'd, together with all that has ſince paſs'd between the Governor and the Houſe upon this very intereſting ſubject.

Upon a peruſal, you will find, that the Houſe obſerv'd upon his Honor's taking a ſeat in the General Aſſembly, when conven'd in one place, the Governor being in the province, and preſent; and accordingly they have treated it, in their ſeveral meſſages to the Governor. His Excellency endeavours, in his meſſage of the 7th February to juſtify the conduct of the Lieutenant Governor, by making a claim to a ſeat in one branch of the aſſembly, viz. in Council. We are of opinion that enough is obſerv'd in our reply of the 17th of February, to ſhow that it is repugnant to that part of the charter which is deſignedly declarative of the General Court; from the paſſage we there recite, it is evident that he is not a member of the General Aſſembly, and conſequently can have no right to a ſeat in either branch of it. His Excellency is pleas'd to ſay, "that he has always underſtood, that it was countenanced by the charter for the Lieutenant Governor to have a ſeat in council, *without a voice*", and refers the Houſe, by a report from the Secretary, to ſeveral paſſages in the charter which he apprehends to the purpoſe. Let it be juſt obſerv'd here that by the claim to a ſeat *without a voice*, all pretenſion to a right to act in Council, and by fair concluſion to a ſeat there, is in effect given up. The force of his Excellency's reaſoning ſeems to be this; the Lieutenant Governor is empower'd by the charter equally with the Governor, while his Excellency is in the province, to adminiſter the oaths to the return'd members: In order to execute that truſt, he muſt neceſſarily meet them on the day when they are return'd and met to form the General Aſſembly: And, becauſe the duty of his truſt muſt bring him amongſt the Repreſentatives, before they themſelves are qualified to ſit and act in General Aſſembly, therefore that power or authority gives him a right to a place and ſeat in Council at all times during the being of the General Aſſembly: altho' the full exerciſe of that power muſt end and be determined, and the truſt fully diſcharged, before the Repreſentatives themſelves have a right to take a place, or do any one act in General Aſſembly, and conſequently before the General Aſſembly exiſts. The abſurdity of this way of reaſoning, we think muſt be obvious to every man. Is it not as rational to infer, that becauſe the Lieutenant Governor has power equal with the Governor, in the caſe mentioned, therefore he has a right to take the chair, and to hold out the Governor, during the whole being of the General Aſſembly? The latter is ſurely as plainly countenanced and included in the premiſes as the former. And as it is ſaid that, in that paragraph, he has given to him, an immediate, original and inherent right to adminiſter the oaths to the returned members of the houſe, it may be matter of curious enquiry, why it is choſen as a conſequence, that a right to a place or ſeat *in Council*, is thereby given, rather than a right to a ſeat in the houſe of Repreſentatives. According to this manner of deducing inferences, any one may, among the infinite variety of propoſitions, altogether foreign to any given premiſes, take an abſolute and arbitrary liberty, to infer ſome one *favorite* concluſion rather than any other, which may not ſo well ſuit his humour or intereſt. When the imagination is ſuffered to rove at random, and phantoms are made uſe of to eſtabliſh power and authority ſupported neither by the charter, nor by reaſon or neceſſity, it is not eaſy to conceive why a right of ſtill higher importance, than a ſeat *without a voice*, was not imagined: It was full as eaſy to collect from the charter, a right in the Lieutenant Governor, as ſuch, to *a voice*, in council, or in the houſe of Repreſentatives, or in either, as ſhould beſt ſuit his fancy, or in each at different times: But perhaps it was judged prudent to begin with leſſer claims, and gradually to advance to greater, as imaginary countenances ſhould become more familiar.

But ſhould it be admitted that there are ever ſo many clauſes in the charter, tantamount to the moſt ample writ of Dedimus Poteſtatem to the Lieutenant Governor, giving him the moſt extenſive authority to adminiſter the Government oaths to the Freeholders returned, and that he has by the charter even a ſole, original, direct, immediate and permanent power given to him to adminiſter the oaths to the Governor, and to the Council, and all executive officers, and alſo the oaths of office proper for them to take, before they enter upon the execution of their truſt; and further, even admitting that he has power to adminiſter the Government oaths, to all his Majeſty's Subjects coming to, and reſiding in the Province, with a power of ſubſtituting whom ſoever he pleaſes; the whole is but an *executive* and *miniſterial* power, and has not the leaſt connection with a right to a ſeat or place in the General Aſſembly; nor can it have any affinity or relation to a right to a ſeat in the *legiſlative* body, or any branch of it.

Would any one be thought in his ſenſes, who ſhould pretend that becauſe a miniſterial officer by virtue of the King's writ directed to him, ſhould have power and authority to enter the dwelling of another to ſummon him to appear at any court, that thereby a right was given to ſuch officer to take a place or ſeat in ſuch houſe, and hold and occupy the ſame? As well may it be argued, that any perſon having authority by writ of dedimus to adminiſter the office oaths to any office belonging, has a right, by ſuch writ and authority, to exerciſe the power and perform the function proper to the perſon to whom he is thus authorized to adminiſter the oaths. Surely whoever ſhould claim ſuch right and power upon ſuch grounds, muſt appear to have a warm imagination, or an exceſſive love of power.

The firſt paſſage in the charter to which his Excellency refers us, as we before obſerved, is that where the Repreſentatives returned to the General Aſſembly, are required to take the oaths "before the Governor, or Lieutenant or Deputy Governor, or any two of the Councellors or Aſſiſtants, who ſhall be thereunto authorized and appointed by the Governor." The ſenſe of which muſt be, either that the Lieutenant-Governor has a direct original and permanent power, while the Governor is in the Province: Or, that he is impowered *only* in the abſence of the Governor: Or, that his Power is by Dedimus from the Governor, like that of any two of the Councellors or Aſſiſtants. The firſt appears to be an unneceſſary and unnatural conſtruction; it ſuppoſes an equality of Perſons, in every other reſpect unequal: It gives the Lieutenant Governor a power of acting, with authority, in one caſe, equal to that of the Governor, while he is in the Province: The charter declares that he ſhall have power and authority "to do and execute *all* and *every* ſuch matters and things which the Governor might or could lawfully do *if he were preſent*;" which plainly intends that the Lieutenant Governor's power to act as Governor *in any caſe*, commences and is limited during the *abſence* of the Governor. If the charter intends to veſt the Lieutenant Governor, in this inſtance, with authority equal to that of the Governor, and the right of giving the oaths, &c. is inherent in him, as Lieutenant Governor, the Governor being preſent, it would be natural to expect that he would alſo be veſted with the ſame power of ſubſtitution, but he is not.

There is another ſimilar paſſage in the charter, which requires all officers elected, to take the oaths, &c. "before the Governor, the Lieutenant or Deputy Governor, or any two or more Councellors; or ſuch other Perſon or Perſons as ſhall be appointed thereto by the Governor." Now if the Lieutenant Governor hath an original right in the one caſe, ſo have the two or more Councellors in the other, the mode of expreſſion in both being the ſame; which we muſt ſuppoſe, will be thought to prove too much. From all which we think it moſt natural to conclude, that the power in this caſe, as in all others, is veſted in the Lieutenant Governor *only* in the abſence of the Governor: And at other times, it may be delegated *to him*, as it may to the Councellors or any other Perſon or Perſons, by appointment from the Governor.

Another paſſage in the charter referred to, is that which requires the Governor, before he undertakes the execution of his office, to take the oaths before the Lieutenant Governor. But not to mention, that the Governor appointed, is not compleatly qualified, till he takes the oaths; and ſo is not Governor, and, therefore may well be conſidered as abſent; we need only obſerve, that the act of giving the oaths to a Governor, has no relation to a General Aſſembly: It may be done at a time, when there is really no General Aſſembly exiſting; and conſequently the Perſon adminiſtring them, cannot be conſidered to be acting as a member of the General Aſſembly.

Another clauſe or part of the charter, which, tho' not taken notice of in the Secretary's report before mentioned, has been choſen by the zealous advocates for this new vamp'd claim of the Lieutenant Governor, as at leaſt countenancing, if not ſupporting it, is that early paſſage which ordains, that "there be one Governor one Lieutenant or Deputy Governor and one Secretary of our province or territory to be from time to time appointed and commiſſioned by us our heirs and ſucceſſors and eight and twenty aſſiſtants or councellors to be adviſing and aſſiſting to the Governor of our ſaid province or territory for the time being as by theſe preſents is hereafter directed and appointed which ſaid councellors or aſſiſtants are to be conſtituted elected and choſen in ſuch form and manner as hereafter in theſe preſents is expreſſed". This clauſe, they ſay, being read without points, as it ſtands in the original charter, admits of the following conſtruction, viz. That the Lieutenant Governor is thereby moſt plainly appointed ordained and authorized, to be adviſing and aſſiſting to the Governor; as the ſaid Councellors or Aſſiſtants; and thence they infer a ſtrange and unnatural conſequence, that the Lieutenant Governor has a right to a ſeat in Council, as part of the General Court or Aſſembly. It would be ſurprizing, were it not a common thing, that for the ſake of maintaining a darling point, men of good ſenſe and judgment, ſhould [illegible] for ſo abſurd a

exposition of plain words, and such a forcign and arbitrary consequence from them. Does it not plainly and beyond question appear, *who*, the Persons are, that in the aforementioned passage, are ordained to be "advising and assisting" to the Governor, by the appellation given to them? Is not the duty and business of "advising and assisting" clearly intimated by their being called *Councellors* or *Assistants*? Is not the office of *advising* and *assisting*, plainly appropriated and limited to the persons denominated Councellors and Assistants? And would any unprejudiced person be at a loss for the meaning, if there was nothing else in the charter to determine the sense? But it is evident from other parts of the charter, who the persons are, who, in this clause, are ordained to be advising and assisting to the Governor; the clause itself says, "they are authorized thereto as is hereafter directed and appointed". Now all the matters and things, mentioned in any succeeding parts of the charter, wherein any of the persons mention'd are by the tenor thereof to be advising and assisting the Governor, are restrained and appropriated, to the eight and twenty Assistants or Councellors, or seven of them at least; the Lieutenant Governor is not once named: The duty and business is clearly assigned and limited to the Assistants or Councellors; which determines beyond dispute, who the persons are, who in this clause are designed to be advising and assisting to the Governor.

But if the most extensive sense contended for by these gentlemen were admitted as the genuine meaning of this clause, would the conclusion they are sollicitous of making, be just, and their darling point, viz. a right in the Lieutenant Governor to a seat and place in Council, as a branch of the General Court be thereby established? Nothing is more evident, than that none of the persons, be they who they may, that by the recited clause, are ordain'd to be advising and assisting to the Governor, are thereby constituted to belong to the General Assembly or any part of it, not even the Governor himself: There is nothing said of the General Assembly in the clause, nor is the General Court or Assembly of the province of the Massachusetts Bay, so much as mention'd in any preceeding part of the charter, or any thing that has the least connection with it: The General Court of the province is wholly created, erected and ordain'd in the succeeding parts of it; and *there*, the persons of whom the General Court was to consist, are plainly and definitely designated and declared, with express purpose and design, that there might be no doubt or uncertainty concerning the integral parts of the same. Even the Governor himself is not an integral part of that body, by virtue of the above recited clause, or any other clause of the charter *preceeding* those Parts of it, which designedly erect and constitute the General Assembly, or are descriptive of it. It must therefore appear absurd to attempt to support and establish the Lieutenant Governor's claim or right to a seat or place in the Council, as a part or branch of the General Assembly, from the recited clause, or any words of it, because, as is before observ'd, neither the clause nor any words in it have any relation or reference to the General Court.

His Excellency in his message of the 21st of February communicated to the House a letter he had received from the Lieutenant Governor upon this subject, a copy of which is inclos'd. His Honor begins with saying, "I waited on your Excellency to council, the first day of the session of the General Court to testify my respect to your person, and to do honor to the commission you sustain". If it was proper for his Honor to take this occasion to testify his respect to his Excellency's person, and to do honor to his commission, it would have been equally so, in any other officer holding a commission under the Crown. We cannot but observe, that if this was the sole reason of his making his appearance at that time and place, there was a great impropriety in his taking the seat of a councellor; and besides, if his Honor design'd only a mark of civility and respect to the Governor, his Excellency has mistaken the case, and aims at supporting a claim which his Honor never design'd to make. His Honor goes on, "I had frequently been present in Council since last election, and not one member of either House ever intimated to me that he was in the least degree dissatisfied with it". His Honor has sometimes been present in Council since the last election, when his Excellency was not there, and therefore his appearance *then* we presume could not be design'd to show a respect to his Excellency's person, &c. However, the House never before the instance refer'd to, knew it in a parliamentary way: We cannot answer for the omission of the honorable Board; but, with pleasure we find that they have since unanimously resolv'd that the Lieut. Governor has not a constitutional right to a seat in Council, as appears by their inclos'd vote.

"I suppose" says his Honor, that there were several parts of the charter which gave countenance to it, and that there was no part which rend'r'd it improper". This we have already in part taken notice of: It is astonishing to us, that a gentleman of his Honor's acknowledg'd abilities should adopt either of those sentiments. There is nothing in the charter which gives the least countenance to it: And if it is only consider'd that the charter limits the number of Councellors to twenty eight, and declares of no other persons, as Councellors, but such as are elected by the General Assembly and approved of by the Governor, the impropriety of any other person, of what character or station soever, taking a seat at the Board must be obvious from the charter, of what is directly repugnant to it is to be deemed an impropriety. His Honor says, "I knew that immediately upon the arrival of the charter, it was the sense of the General Court that the Lieutenant Governor had a right to be present in Council". We are utterly at a loss to conceive where his Honor gathers the sense of the General Assembly: There is no record of it in their books. His Honor indeed mentions a "a contemporaneous exposition when the persons who sollicited the charter and were consulted in framing every part of it were then in the province, together with an uninterrupted practice for forty years immediately upon it, as sufficient to justify him". No precedents can justify against a manifest impropriety, and a direct repugnancy to the constitution and the letter as well as the plainest and necessary sense of the charter. His Honor goes on, "I was not insensible that one and but one Lieutenant Governor, my immediate predecessor, had not sat in Council, and I had heard that the gentleman who was then Governor excluded him; but I heard at the same time that this was look'd upon as a mere act of power, admiting or excluding a Lieutenant Governor, whenever the Governor thought proper". His Honor is here under some mistake: Col. Phips was not actually excluded, but held out by Governor Belcher; by whom Col. Taylor had been before excluded. We cannot easily conceive what his Honor intends by a "mere act of power," as we have no idea of mere power in the body politick distinct or seperate from right. If it was an unwarrantable act in Governor Belcher, is it not strange that those gentlemen should submit to it, especially as his Excellency tells us they resented it? Is it not still more strange that Col. Phips should not revive his claim after Mr. Belcher's removal, especially as Mr. Shirley who succeeded him was a gentleman eminent for his skill in law, and the constitution? Sir William Phips, the first Governor under the present charter, and who brought it with him, was eminent, rather for his integrity and good fortune than great abilities. It must be his administration that afforded the *contemporaneous* exposition which his Honor mentions: Doctor Mather, a minister of one of our churches, "sollicited" the charter in England, and liv'd in Sir William's time; how far the ministry then thought proper to "consult" the Doctor in "framing" the charter, we are not able to say; this gentleman shone as a divine, but not as a lawyer. Governor Dudley succeeded Governor Phips: The attention of the government was in his time taken up in the cares of the war in which the nation was then involv'd. After him came Governors Shute and Burnett, both whose administrations were short, and unfortunately perplex'd with a dispute of another kind; Governor Belcher succeeded Governor Burnett, and he excluded the Lieut. Governor from a seat at the Board. It appears then, that Mr. Belcher was the first Governor, who had either knowledge, or leisure, or spirit enough to dispute the right of a Deputy Governor to a seat in government, when he himself was in the province; and it is an evidence that it was then thought, and has been ever since 'till now, not an unwarrantable act, or as his Honor expresses it, "a meer act of power," that for near forty years past the Lieutenant Governors have either received from the claim, or have been held out. But we rather apprehend that it was a practice that crept in, thro' inattention, in those times, than a right set up and claimed. It is not then "the opinion of a *single* Governor", but of three at least, namely, Mr. Belcher, and Mr. Shirley and Mr. Pownal who came after him--all of them gentlemen of learning, and one of them, as we have observed before, eminent in the profession of law. His Honor says, that his Excellency "never signified to him that his presence in Council was disagreeable to him." We are sensible by his Excellency's message that it is not: And we are the more surpriz'd at it, because in our humble opinion, the Lieutenant Governor's taking a seat in the government while his Excellency is in the province, is by no means showing a respect to his person, or doing honor to his commission. And it is astonishing to us, that his Excellency should appear to vindicate a claim, which so nearly affects his own honor and right, as commissioned by his Majesty to be commander in chief, as well as the right of the other branches of the General Court, and of the people over which he presides and governs. His Honour expresses his very great concern "that any thing which relates to him, should occasion a difference in sentiment between his Excellency and the house of Representatives, at a time when every man of every order, ought to contribute all that is in his power to the restoration of harmony and tranquility." This might have been prevented, had not his Honor thought fit, at this juncture, to stir up a claim, founded only on precedents which had slept for near forty years. Precedents altogether unsupportable, and which were no sooner objected to, than receded from and given up. If his Honor means by "the restoration of harmony and tranquility," a silent and supine submission to an unreasonable and unconstitutional claim, we could not wish for it upon terms which we think derogatory to the honor of our Sovereign, under whom we hold our charter, as well as the commission which his Excellency sustains under his Majesty; and inconsistent with the duty we owe to our constituents and posterity, to preserve and maintain the rights of that charter sacred and inviolate. Neither this House, nor the People, are disposed to do any thing to disturb the public tranquility, unless it is supposed to be done by a necessary adherence to, and a manly and firm defence of our constitutional rights and privileges. His Honor is grieved that "so respectable a body have passed so heavy a judgment upon his conduct, without giving him an opportunity of justifying or excusing it." If he had tho't proper to desire the audience of the House upon the affair, either in person or by proxy, it would not, he knows it cou'd not be deny'd him: And truly the House might reasonably have expected to have heard from him, upon a matter of this nature and importance: Neither our doors nor our ears ever were or could be shut against any petition or memorial he might think fit to prefer: Instead of which he chose to keep himself at a distance, and leave it to be negotiated by the Governor and the Secretary with the House.

We are the more astonish'd at this attempt of the Lieutenant Governor, as at his own desire he has been so lately admitted to the floor of the House, and there publickly acknowledg'd the generous compensation granted him for his losses and sufferings in the late times of universal distress, despair and of course of great confusion. At the same time he gave the highest assurances of his affection for his native country, and of the fresh obligations he felt himself under to support the rights, liberties and privileges of his countrymen: After all this it is truly surprizing that he shou'd make an attack upon the charter, and endeavor to support a claim, jointly with his Excellency, which if they attain their ends, has a manifest tendency very unduly to influence and alter, if not totally to subvert the free legislative of the province.

We cannot but think this attempt of his Honor the more unnatural, as he has so long enjoy'd every honor and favor in the power of his native country to confer upon him. (a) Some of his high offices are so incompatible with others of them, that in all probability they never will hereafter be; as they never were heretofore thus accumulated by any man. This gentleman was for years together Lieutenant Governor, Councellor, Chief Justice of the province, & a Judge of the probate. Three of these lucrative as well as honorary places he now enjoys, and yet is not content. It is easy to conceive how undue an influence the two first must give.

The office of a Chief Justice is most certainly incompatible with that of a politician. The cool and impartial administration of common justice can never harmonize with the meanders and windings of a modern politician. The integrity of the judge may sometimes embarrass the politician, but there is infinitely more danger in the long run of the politicians spoiling the good and upright Judge. This has often been the case, and in the course of things may be expected again.

As the Governor & the Lieutenant Governor now firmly persist in the claim, and his Excellency seems determined to make a representation of this matter home, it is incumbent upon us to be particularly attentive to it, tho' both of them have in effect desir'd the present House to remain quiet and inactive. We must therefore earnestly recommend it to you to make it a matter of your special care, and if any stir should be made about it in England, that you would use your utmost endeavours to prevent a determination thereon till we can be heard; or otherwise, that you make the best use you can of the papers inclosed.

☞ *In the Date of the foregoing Letter, for* 1766, *r.* 1767.

// vide page 598 ||| Vid. page 598. — vide their Message pa. 606 § about Fixing the Salary of the Governor. ∨ vide the Message page 589 § vid the Prot. page 177 = vid page 550.
(a) a Councellor, Judge of Probate, Chief Judge &c. ooooooooooooooooo vid. Charter pa. 1077 vol. 2

Nequid falsi dicere audeat, nequid veri non audeat. CICERO.

vide page 619.

TO determine concerning men by their actions, and measures by their consequences, is the most approved path to truth and just judgment; and we learn from the very extraordinary personage, with whom we have now to do; that uprightness of principle, and that system of conduct, which precisely quadrates with honor and probity, are not constant concomitants of high place and great profession.---I cannot but introduce a story which occurred to me a few days ago; when *Alexander Severus* was elected to the empire of Rome, the senators congratulating him as usual upon that occasion, he espied *Septimius Arabinus* among the senate, from which he had been before expelled for his infamous exactions and daring oppression; surprized at his re-admission, the Emperor exclaimed, "*O Numina! "Arabinus non solum vivit, sed in Senatum venit,*" happy for that state where the Sovereign expresses such abhorrence of wicked and designing servants: Nothing can be more laudable, than that a prince next to a due attention to his own personal actions, should duly observe, and diligently attend to the behavior of his representatives; and tho' candour be due to all men indiscriminately, yet that minister is surely no longer worthy of confidence, who repeatedly errs in point of truth and sincerity; as his access to the ear of his prince is ever easy, so his influence is extremely pernicious; his information tho' ever so unjust being sure of obtaining credit---and tho' having transgressed, he still transgresses, and meriting chastisement, continues unrebuked, we must possess our souls in patience, or at best pour forth a few unavailing execrations, 'till the tardy hour of relief and vengeance shall arrive: but the troubles, ill-consequences, and wickedness of such measures, as they have been opposed by the wise and prudent of all ages, so they have at length proved dangerous and most commonly fatal to the foolish and presumptuous, who have adopted them: Tho' falthood engross the royal ear, and bar the approach of truth, those unhappy people, who have been ridden, abused and scorned, have generally by a successful effort relieved themselves, to the disgrace and ruin of their oppressors.

Felix quem faciunt aliena pericula cautum.

His E------ye'er ruffled by opposition, and soured by the popular clamour for right, when gifts and graces flowed thick upon him; and the hearts, and which was more elegible the purses of the people were open to him; then forsooth he could roll honey upon his tongue, and with all the tenderness of diction assert, "that acting under no other influence than a due sense of our duty, both as members of a general empire, and as a particular province, we have complied with the requisitions of his Majesty with unanimity and dispatch, and are therefore intitled to his particular acknowlegements." And again in the same speech, "that the honor is sufficient for him to preside over a people whose motives to loyalty and publick spirit arise from their own hearts:" See speech April 2, 1762. Who could possibly conjecture this to be the same person, who in a short time after, in a proclamation for a thanksgiving upon the repeal of the stamp-act, directed the people to implore grace of Heaven, that they may dutifully submit to the sovereign power to which they are subordinate, and promote a brotherly love and affection to that people, from whom they are derived": hereby kindly insinuating that we are greatly deficient both in loyalty to our King, and affection to our brethren in Britain. But why need we recur to innuendo, we have surely not a few positive declarations of the same import, that give us his unmasked sentiments. *Bacon* tells us, "in dealing with cunning persons, we must ever consider their ends to interpret their speeches:" We shall duly regard this direction in pursuing our design to examine very briefly his E------y's conduct on a late occasion; I shall not tire the reader with a tedious recapitulation of that affair; the circumstances being very recent, and very memorable, I dare say will not easily be forgotten: suffice it to observe, that his E------y entered very cordially into the impolitic and arbitrary measures of the then ministry, earnestly recommended a submission to the act, and by his emissaries argued wisdom in accepting that infernal guest among us: these were the sentiments of his E------y and his party, and so very repugnant to the language and sentiments of the people in general, that it was impossible tranquility should take place—See his speeches upon that occasion, and particularly May 30th, 1766. Beyond all controversy, his E------ylisted himself under the banner of our most inveterate foe on that trying occasion, neither taking nor recommending one step that had the least tendency to extricate us from the labyrinth of misery in which we were involved. Excusing his unpardonable desertion of the people, with the silly pretance that he did not correspond with the department to which that affair belonged, that he had no right to meddle or interpose, and that it would be obtruding his sentiments, &c. and pray why not interpose? As head of this capital branch of the British empire, conversant within the colonies, and acquainted with the general state of them, his E------y was certainly a very proper person to be consulted, concerning the disposition and abilities of these people; and tho' unquestioned had his E------y interposed, his conduct would certainly have been approved, as expressive of duty to his Sovereign, and a commendable tenderness towards the poor oppressed people of this province; especially if attended with such arguments as were at hand, which would have convinced the ministry, that they would effectually ruin the colonies, by being strenuous to support that tax.---But that was not his E------y's mode of thinking, "the act was intended for good, and would finally operate as designed for the benefit of the colonies"; and further bruited by his darling associates, "submit and the act will be repealed." Who dares to say then, he was not in the intrigue to rob us of our birth-right: that he was, I appeal to his multifarious speeches; I appeal to those presumptive evidences, conduct and company; I appeal to the protests of the Lords, &c. &c. And 'tis notorious, the advices transmitted by him to G. Britain, were so keenly actuated against the colonies, that even Lord Temple himself was imposed upon, and that great vindicator of the rights of Englishmen, in that very important hour, deserted the cause of Liberty, and seceded when she implored his assistance. What can we say then! can it be true that the right which G. Britain assumes over the colonies, was voluntarily surrendered to her? and did thence originate the compact? we yield you authority over us, in lieu of protection in life, liberty and property, agreeable to the principles of the English constitution: Faith and honor are certainly the basis of political as of commercial compact: Why then should the trade of the colonies be laid under unreasonable restrictions? Why should we be taxed without our consent or knowledge, and without any possible representation? Why should trials by jury, our happiness and security, in any one instance be wrested from us? Where right and privilege were so flagrantly and unjustly invaded, a state of force, and anarchy was not to be wondered at: Lawless power will make seditious people. At this period accounts greatly exaggerated were sent home, concerning the rebellious state of the colonies; hence originated the circulatory letter of General C---- to suppress acts of violence, by calling in military aid; had Great Britain proceeded to this ruinous extremity, for nothing less would have carried this accursed act into execution, what would have been the result? To conform to the temper of an injudicious minister, and his absurd abettors; a civil war commences between the mother country and her colonies, these valuable appendages of the British empire must be rescinded or depopulated; for to say we existed, and submitted to be slaves, must never enter into the imagination of any one, the least acquainted with the leading temper of Americans: Blessed fruit of hostility! trade ruined, and the most valuable branch of the British empire lopt away for ever.

Surely the authors and abettors of this unconstitutional invasion of English Liberty, deserve to be detested by all persons professing sense and honesty, and the least attachment to the English government; for the ground of alteration of any law in government, should arise from the universal discommodity of its continuance, but there can be no disprofit or injury in the continuance of liberty and property; therefore there can be no just ground of alteration: He who concurs then in any measures to take away the liberty and property of any part of the people, unreasonably invades what he has no right to; because no Englishman is born slave to another. Upon the whole, let the impartial consider whether his E------y's conduct respecting the stamp-act, was not as far as his influence could extend, subversive of the fundamental laws of the kingdom; being an open and daring invasion of the rights and liberties of the people committed to his charge, and consequently a desertion of the interest of his Sovereign and his kingdom, in a very important, and dangerous crisis. And I cannot but remark, that the redoubted *Philanthrop*, who so gallantly undertook his defence, in spite of reason, common sense, and universal conviction, is constrained to confess the weakness of his cause, on the very threshold of his vindication, by a silent contemplation of the virtues of his hero; after being repeatedly called upon to fulfil his promise, defend his speeches, and convince the world of his extraordinary merits——after a repeal of the above-mentioned act, from a conviction of its discommodity, and impropriety; when the colonists were rejoicing upon the news of their salvation, and the minds of the people of all ranks were tenderly disposed towards the Sufferers by the outrage of the 26th of August; and eager to comply with his Majesty's recommendation to compensate their losses (f). At that time, the man who taxed us with acting on grounds of former heat; as if purposely to obstruct and embarrass the design of the people, who discovered a readiness to accord to his Majesty's will; he addressed the house in such a manner, as to involve them in a necessity to combat the impulse of their own hearts: Rejecting the tenderness of the royal word recommendation, he must invidiously term it a requisition (g), but thanks to the steadiness of the house who out of duty and affection to their Sovereign, waded thro' the obstacles thrown in their way, and acting from principles which do honour to their names, and concurring with his Majesty's gracious intimation to throw a veil over the late disturbances, they happily compleated the desirable work. (h) May not the management of his E——y in this particular, be justly construed into an endeavour to impress the minds of the people with an ungracious idea of their Sovereign; that being suspicious we might prove refractory, and distrustful of our willingness to incur his favour by every warrantable act of obedience; he chose rather to signify his pleasure in such austere terms, that right or wrong, precluding all debate, we must immediately submit; and if we do not forthwith obey the menace, we shall surely smart beneath the rod: How unlike that disposition which so justly renders his royal Master so truly amiable. [Can any one possibly conceive for what cause his E——y* should suspect that a bare intimation of the royal pleasure would be disregarded; especially in an affair, which compassion alone had before moved us to redress by voluntary subscriptions, and which was prevented only by the injured party's rejecting that method of compensation (i)? Was it from any instance of awkward compliance with his Majesty's will in times past? No surely it was not; but it was an invidious and tyrannical usurpation of authoritative demand, and implied a jealousy of the people, which would sour their tempers, possibly prevent a compliance, and at least reflect dishonour upon them.

PHILALETHES.

[*To be continued.*] page 646.

Sugars.

On THURSDAY the 16th inst.

Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, at the Auction Room in Queen-Street,

At XI o'Clock.

A Parcel of very good Brown SUGARS in Barrels, suitable for shop-keepers or private Families. J. Russell, Auctioneer.

All Persons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Estate of Mr *John Sawyer*, late of *Haverhill*, deceas'd, are desired to bring in their Accounts to *Peter Page*, Administrator, in Order for a Settlement.

To be Sold at Public Vendue, by *Peter Page*, of *Haverhill*, on Tuesday the 28th Day of *April* Instant, at Two o'Clock P. M.

A Handsome Double House, good Garden Spot, Barn, Warehouse, &c. the House almost new, well finished, in a good place for a Trader, and well accommodated for one. The House was lately possessed by Mr *John Sawyer* of *Haverhill*, deceased. Attendance will be given at Time and Place, by *Haverhill, April* 1, 1767. PETER PAGE.

TO BE LETT.

A convenient Dwelling-House, situate at the West Part of the Town, having two Rooms and a Kitchen on the lower Floor, with a good Yard, Garden, &c. Inquire of Edes & Gill.

To be Sold, a likely Negro Boy, about 9 Years old, who has been in the Country about two Years, and talks good English. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

Found the Morning after the late Fire, a Stone Buckle; the Owner may have it again paying Charges, inquire of the Printers.

To be Sold for want of Employ, A strong healthy Negro Fellow, of a good Character, that understands House and other Business; inquire of Edes & Gill.

(See the SUPPLEMENT.)

* Excellency † Conway (a) vide page 422. (b) vide the Protest page 430. (c) vide page 177 vid. pa. 337 (d) vid Conways Letter page 427. (e) vide the Speech page 427. (e) vide pa 530

(f) Hutchinson & the other Sufferers declined to have y Losses made up by Subscription.

(g) vide the Twice Four no Speeches ○○○○○○○ & vide the Hon. 2nd page

IN Obedience to an Order paſſed by the Great and General Court in their preſent Seſſion: All ſuch Perſons who are indebted to this Province upon Bond payable in or before the Year 1764, are hereby publickly notified that unleſs they diſcharge the ſame on or before the Tenth of *June* next, their Bonds will be put in Suit. *Treaſury-Office, March* 16, 1767.

H. GRAY, Treaſurer.

To be ſold by Order of the Superiour Court, to the higheſt Bidder, on the 23*d Day of* April *next.*

A Houſe and Land, ſituate at the North End of *Boſton*, in Sheſe Street, near to Dr *Cutler's* Church ſo called, the Eſtate of Mr. *Richard Barnard*, Cooper, deceas'd, to ſatisfy his juſt Debts. The Sale to begin at Three of the Clock Afternoon at ſaid Houſe.

Boſton, March 23, 1767.

To be Sold by Public Vendue, on TUESDAY *the* 14*th Day of* April *next;*

THE Real and Perſonal Eſtate of the late Mr. *Alexander Scammel*, of *Boſton*, Blackſmith, deceas'd—conſiſting of a Dwelling Houſe and Land, near the Rev. Mr *Pemberton's* Meeting-Houſe; a Blackſmith's Shop and Tools, in Fiſh-Street, near the Sign of the Schooner; Houſhold Furniture; Wearing Apparel; Plate, &c. The Sale to be at ſaid Houſe, to begin at X o'Clock Forenoon.

ALL Perſons indebted to the INSURANCE-OFFICE kept by the Subſcriber, whoſe Premiums have been due Six Months, are requeſted to make immediate Payment, otherwiſe they may depend on being ſued, without further Notice, to *July* Court. NAT. BARBER.

JUST arrived beſt Stone Lime, from *St. George's*, burnt the laſt week. To be Sold at *Dewer's* Wharff. *March* 28*th.* 1767.

RAN-away from me the Subſcriber, a Negro Man named *Tom*, about 5 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high: Had on when he went away, a red Great Coat, a light colour'd Pea Jacket, green Colour, ſhort Trowſers, blue Yarn Stockings, a Pair of Square Silver Buckles; ſpeaks good Engliſh; and was ſeen going over *Roxbury* Neck laſt Wedneſday Morning with a Bridle in his Hand.

Whoever takes up ſaid Servant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's Goals, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, or brings him to the Subſcriber, ſhall have SIX DOLLARS Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid, by

SIMEON POLLEY.

All Maſters of Veſſels and others, are hereby cautioned, againſt harbouring, concealing or carrying off ſaid Servant, on Penalty of the Law.

Boſton, February 24, 1767.

Cheap for Caſh,

At the Sign of the Croſs Piſtols, Fore-Street, Boſton. To be SOLD,

A Quantity of freſh *Scotch* Barley, and Snuff, Pound and half Pound Rolls, fine Pigtail, Leaf TOBACCO for Exportation; alſo Pigtail, Large roll, Tea cut, Periwig, ſquare and common looſe Tobacco at the loweſt Prices.

To be Sold a PENNYWORTH,

A FARM in *Sudbury*, near the Cauſeway, upon the great Poſt Road, now occupied by Mr. *Auguſtus Moore*, containing 200 Acres of choice Land, well aſſorted, with Mowing, Ploughing, Paſturing and Wood, with good Buildings, which have been improved as a TAVERN for 20 Years paſt, and well calculated for that Buſineſs. The Buildings, with a Part of the Land would be ſold ſeperate if it ſuits a Purchaſer. For further Particulars, apply to *Zachariah Johonnot*, Eſq; of *Boſton*, or Meſſrs *Benjamin Eſtabrook*, *Eliſha Wheeler*, or *Cornelius Wood* of *Sudbury*, who will ſell it CHEAP, as it muſt be diſpoſed of immediately.

To be ſold on very reaſonable Terms,

A Genteel Dwelling-Houſe, and about 4 Acres of Land, ſituate on Jamaica Plain, near Commodore *Loreing's*, with a large handſome Garden, Stable, Coach Houſe, and all other neceſſary Accommodations for a Gentleman's Country Seat. For further Particulars, enquire of *Henry Laughton*, or *Benjamin Faneuil*, Junr. of *Boſton*.

N B. To be ſold a good Chaiſe, but little the worſe for wear; inquire as above.

ON the 17th *January* laſt ſundry Goods were ſtop'd by *Iſaac Rand*, Eſq; ſuppoſ'd to be ſtolen.

Charleſtown, March 26, 1767.

A Ship-Carpenter, who underſtands the Buſineſs well, is wanted to engage for one of the Southern Colonies. Such an one may meet with good Encouragement, by applying to

WILLIAM PALFREY.

TO BE SOLD BY

John Savage,

At Store No 13, Long Wharff.

WEST-India and New-England Rum, Molaſſes, Loaf and brown Sugars, Currants, Raiſins, new Philadelphia Flour and Bar Iron, Newcaſtle Quart Bottles in Hampers, Caſe Bottles, Durham's beſt Muſtard in Pound Bottles, Kippen's Snuff, Flat and hollow Ware, 6 or 700 Feet of Black Walnut, Window Glaſs, Proof Bottles, Cocoa, Chocolate, Dumb Fiſh, long and ſhort Pipes, choice French Indigo, choice Carolina Bend Leather, Bohea Tea, Beans, &c &c.

To be ſold on reaſonable terms, a tract of good Land, either the whole, or in Lots, as beſt ſuits the Purchaſer. Said tract contains about fifteen hundred acres, in the County of *Lincoln*, and lays fronting on the Sea, with a fine Harbour, ſuitable for Fiſhing or Farming, with a good title. Enquire of Mr. *Thomas Bodkin* of *Boſton*, or the Printers, who will inform the Purchaſer where *Bodkin* lives.

N. B. There is a fine Iſland in the River, fronting the Land, of 300 Acres, well wooded, which will be ſold together or ſeperate.

All Perſons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Eſtate of *Ephraim Fenno*, late of *Newton*, Yeoman, deceas'd, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to *John Fenno* of *Boſton*, Adminiſtrator to ſaid Eſtate, in Order for a Settlement.

WHEREAS the Co-partnerſhip between Evans *and* Cuthbertſon *Silk-Dyers, is now diſſolved by the Death of ſaid* Cuthbertſon.—All Perſons therefore who have any Demands on the ſaid Company, are deſired to apply to *William Evans*, the ſurviving Partner; and any who ſtand indebted to the ſame, to make Payment to him, in Order to a ſpeedy Settlement.

Boſton, March 16, 1767. WILLIAM EVANS.

FOR Sale, if apply'd for within a Fortnight,—A fine Schooner of 90 Tons, lately ſheath'd, a prime Sailor, and compleatly found. Inquire of the Printers. March 16

AN honeſt ingenious Lad, about Fourteen Years of Age, is wanted as an Apprentice to a Trade. Such an one may hear of a Place by inquiring of the Printers.

TO BE LETT,

A Well accuſtomed Tavern, about Four Miles from *Boſton*, formerly kept by Col. *Ingerſol*, and known by the Name of *The Queen's-Head*. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

WANTED, on Charter for the *Weſt Indies*, a SLOOP or SCHOONER about 80 or 90 Tons Burthen; Any Perſon having ſuch to Lett, are deſired to apply to the Printers, and know further.

TO BE SOLD, by

Will^m Mackay & Daniel Malcom,

GOOD Spring Beaver, cheap for Caſh; alſo good Ship Bread at Three Dollars per Hundred; the Bread may be ſeen at Mr. *John Jenkens's* the Baker, near Free-Maſon's Hall in *Boſton*.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed by the Hon. *Thomas Hutchinſon* Eſq; Judge of Probate, &c for the County of *Suffolk* as Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors of *Francis Wells*, late of *Boſton*, Eſq; deceas'd, repreſented Inſolvent; and ſix Months being allowed to receive and examine ſaid Claims.—DO hereby give Notice, we ſhall meet for that Purpoſe, at the Houſe of Mr *Richard Silveſter*, at the Sign of the Black and White Horſe, South End *Boſton*, on the ſecond Monday of the Six next enſuing Months from Six to Nine o'Clock in the Evening.

Boſton March 20, 1767. *John Hill*, *Benja. White.*

Stone Lime.

A few Hogſheads of Stone-Lime juſt arrived, to be Sold by JOHN LOWELL, at his Shop near the Conduit: Alſo Good Piſtol Powder by the Barrel, cheap for Caſh.

All Perſons that have any Demands againſt the Eſtate of *James Hope*, late of *Falmouth*, in the County of *Cumberland*, Merchant, deceaſed, are deſired to ſend them in as ſoon as poſſible to *Mary Hope*, of ſaid *Falmouth*, Widow, Executrix of his laſt Will and Teſtament, in Order for Settlement.—And all Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment.

Falmouth, March 12, 1767.

All Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of *Moſes Burdot*, late of *Lexington*, deceas'd, are deſired to pay them to *Jonathan Lawrence* of ſaid Town, Executor to ſaid Eſtate; and all thoſe who have any juſt Demands on ſaid Eſtate, to bring their Claims to the Executor, in Order to a ſpeedy Settlement.

All Perſons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Eſtate of Mr. *Ebenezer Hawks*, of *Marblehead*, deceas'd are deſired to bring in their Accounts to Mr *Benjamin Hawks*, of *Marblehead*, Executor to ſaid Eſtate, in Order for a Settlement.

TO BE SOLD,

A Dwelling-Houſe in good Repair, containing two intire Tenements, with a Shop in Front, extraordinary good Cellars, a Pump, &c. near the Head of *John Hancock*, Eſq'rs; Wharff.

N. B. It will be ſold ſo as to bring in 10 *per Cent. per Annum* upon the Purchaſe Money. Inquire of the Printers. (tbetf)

ALL Perſons indebted to Mr. *James Apthorp*, or to the late Company of *Apthorp* and *Gardiner*, are deſired to ſettle their Accounts with *Henry Lloyd*, and pay their reſpective balances; and thoſe that have given their Bonds or Notes of Hand are deſired to diſcharge them as ſpeedily as poſſible: And all others on whom there are Demands for Bonds, Notes of Hand, and Book Debts, made over to Mr. *George Apthorp*, as Attorney to Meſſrs. *Trecothick* and *Thomlinſon* are deſired to pay the ſame to *Henry Lloyd*, who has full Power and Direction to ſue ſuch as are Delinquent after being duly notified.

A Farm to be Sold in *Little-Cambridge*, near *Benjamin Faneuil's*, Eſq; with a Double Houſe on it, and a Barn 43 by 30, and 14 Feet Poſt, containing 55 Acres, all improved Land, conſiſting of Paſturing, Mowing, Orcharding and Ploughing Land, it will keep yearly fourteen Head of Cattle, and Hay enough to fill the Barn; about 40 Barrels of Cyder is the yearly Produce from chiefly graffed Fruit. Said Farm will let on a long Leaſe for more than Four per Cent of the Money that it will be ſold for. For further Particulars, inquire of Capt. *Robins* adjoining ſaid Farm, or *Ebenezer Thwing*.

Cumberland, ſs.

THE Proprietors of *Pearſontown* in ſaid County, are hereby notified that ſo much of their Rights there will be ſold at a public Vendue, to be held at the Houſe of Capt. *Joſhua Freeman*, Innholder in ſaid County, on the 29th Day of *June* next, as ſhall be ſufficient to pay the Taxes of 18*ſ.* granted March 1761—30*ſ.* granted in April 1765 and 30*ſ* in May 1766, amounting to £ 3 18*ſ.* on each Right, which have been adverſtiſed according to Law; and alſo the Arrearages on the ſeveral Rights undermentioned, unleſs paid before that Time to *Joſhua Freeman*, jun. Collector for ſaid Propriety.

Right No.	£.	ſ.	d.	Right No.	£.	ſ.	d.
5	1	17	0	32	0	18	8
6	5	0	0	34	2	18	11
9	5	0	0	56	1	13	4
12	3	0	4	66	2	10	11
13	5	0	0	78	3	11	4
14	5	0	0	80	5	0	0
15	2	8	0	94	0	19	10
17	5	0	0	105	2	0	0
24	5	0	0	106	2	14	8
25	2	8	0				

Falmouth, March 5, 1767. *Enoch Freeman*, *Stephen Longfellow*, *Moſes Pearſon*, } Committee and Aſſeſſors.

Boſton, Printed by EDES & GILL, *in Queen-Street.* 1767.

SUPPLEMENT to the *Boston-Gazette*, &c. of

MONDAY, APRIL 6, 1767.

Province of MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

In the House of Representatives, March 19, 1767.

ORDERED, That Capt. *Sheaffe*, Mr. *Dexter*, and Major *Humphry*, with such as the Honorable Board shall join, be a Committee to sit in the Recess of the Court, to examine the Accounts of the Commissioners that were appointed to settle the late Land-Bank or Manufactory Scheme, both under the former and present Commissioners; and also to hear the late Directors and Partners on any Matters or Things relating to said Scheme, either jointly or severally, and Report at the *May* Session, what they shall think proper, as well with respect to the said Commissioners Accounts, as what may be further necessary to be done in order to put a final End to said Scheme.

Sent up for Concurrence,
T. CUSHING, Spk'r.

In COUNCIL, March 19, 1767.

READ and Concurred, and *Thomas Flucker*, and *James Pitts*, Esqrs. are joined in the Affair.
A. OLIVER, Secr'y.

THE Committee appointed by the foregoing Order will meet at the Court-House in *Boston*, on Tuesday & Wednesday the 14th and 15th Days of this Instant *April*, for the Purposes therein-mentioned; when those concerned are desired to attend. By Order of the Committee,
THO's FLUCKER.

SCHEME

OF a LOTTERY for Raising One Thousand Dollars, towards Re-building *Faneuil*-Hall, agreeable to an Act of the General-Court, wherein Messieurs *Joseph Jackson*, *Thomas Cushing*, *Benjamin Austin*, *Samuel Sewall*, *John Ruddock*, and *John Hancock*, Esqrs. or any Three of them, are appointed Managers, who are sworn to the faithful Performance of their Trust.

Faneuil-Hall LOTTERY, No. Eight

Consists of 2500 Tickets, at Four Dollars each; 783 of which are Prizes of the following Value,

Prizes		Dollars		Dollars.
1	of	2000	is	2000
1	of	500	is	500
2	of	300	is	300
1	of	150	is	150
8	of	100	are	800
9	of	50	are	450
10	of	20	are	200
25	of	8	are	200
725	of	6	are	4350
1	First Ticket drawn	-	-	25
1	Last Ticket drawn	-	-	25
783	Prizes.			9,000
1717	Blanks.			

2500 Tickets, at 4 Dollars each, is 10,000 Dollars.
To be paid in Prizes, 9,000 Dollars.

Remains for the Market, 1000 Dollars,

This Scheme, upon Examination, will be found to be preferable to the last; to which it was objected that too large a Share of the Money was taken up by two or three of the largest Prizes. The Managers to obviate this Objection, have so calculated this Lottery, as to consist of a greater Number of Prizes: There are little above two Blanks to a Prize, and yet many of the Prizes are of considerable Value.

Publick and seasonable Notice will be given of the Time and Place of Drawing; and as soon as the Drawing is finished, a List of the Prizes will be published in *Edes* and *Gill's Boston Gazette and Country Journal*, and the Money paid to the Possessors of the Benefit Tickets within Twenty Days after Drawing.

Gold as well as Silver will be taken for the Tickets, and the Prizes paid off in like Manner. Prizes not demanded within Twelve Months after Drawing, will not be paid, but will be deem'd as generously given for the Purpose aforesaid, and applied accordingly.

Tickets to be had of the respective Managers.

About 700 Quintals of

good *Jamaica* FISH, and a few Barrels of Liver Oyl, to be sold cheap for Cash by *John Newell*, at his Store, near the Sign of the Schooner, at the N End.

All Persons indebted to, or that

have any Demands on the Estate of *William Pitman*, late of *Boston*, Felt-maker, deceas'd, are desired to bring in their Accounts to *John Horner*, Administrator to said Estate, in Order for Settlement.

a vide page 62a

To be Sold cheap for Cash,

Two Whale-Boats and Oars, two

Try Kettles, a compleat Set of Iron Implements for Whaleing, with sundry other Articles for the same Use, that have been only one Voyage. Inquire of the Printers. *March* 31. 1767.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION

at *Annapolis Royal*, in the Province of *Nova-Scotia*, on THURSDAY the First of *May* next, at the Dwelling House of *John Harris*, Esq:

All the Real Estate of the late

Major ERASMUS JAMES PHILLIPS, deceased, consisting of a good Dwelling House, Barn, and Outhouses, with a Field and Garden and some marsh Land adjoining, being in the Town of *Annapolis*—A Lot at the Cape, containing about seven Acres of clear'd Land;—as also about one Hundred Acres of Wood Land.—An Island called *Goat* Island, containing about thirty Acres—A Right of Land in the Township of *Grandville*, known by the Name of *Fulsom's* Cove.—A Right of Land No. 18 at *Grandville*.—A small Tract of Land at Moose River.

The Committee of the Township

No. Two, lately granted to *Benjamin Harrod*, and others, in the Territory of *Sagadahock*, near to Fort-*Pownall*, in *Penobscot* River—GIVE Notice to all such Persons that are desirous to become Settlers in said Township, that by applying to them, or either of them, they may know the advantageous Terms of Settlement. And all such as are in Arrears for Taxes, are desired to settle the same before the first Thursday in *July* next, with *Philip Freeman*, jun. Collector, near Liberty-Tree, or their Lands will be advertised for Sale to pay their Taxes, agreeable to a Vote of said Proprietors.

N. B. The Committee will meet on Thursday the 16th of this Instant, at the House of Captain *John Marston*, at the Sign of the Golden Ball, near *Faneuil* Hall Market, at Three o'Clock, P. M. when, and with whom any Persons that are concerned in the above Notification may do Business.

JOHN PROCTER,
BENJ°. HARROD,
Boston, April 6, 1767. Capt. JOHN MARSTON,
NATH. BROWN,
Capt. SAMUEL DOWNE
WILLIAM MAXWELL,
ANDREW BLACK.
} Committee.

By Order of said Committee,
PHILIP FREEMAN, jun. *Prop's Clerk.*

All Persons that have any De-

mands on the Estate of *Peace Cazneau* late of *Boston*, deceas'd, intestate, are desired to bring in their Accounts. And those that are indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment to

ANDREW CAZNEAU, *Administrator.*

Boston April 4 1767.

New York, March 27 1767.

TEN POUNDS Reward

WHEREAS the House of Mrs. REBECCA HAYS, of this City, was, last Thursday Night robbed of the following Pieces of Plate & Money, viz.

1 Two Quart Silver Tankard, marked I. H. R.
1 Large Silver Punch Bowl, with two Handles.
3 Silver Porringers, marked M. M. K.
1 Silver Sugar Castor, marked M. M. K
2 Pair of Round Silver Salts, with Feet, marked I, H. R.—And one odd ditto, marked in the same Manner.
1 Small Silver Salver, without any Mark.
6 Table Spoons, marked B, H. Maker's Name *Myers*.
1 Pair of Diamond Rings, with Drops.
1 Silver Coffee-Pot, no Mark, Maker's Name I. P, And a Silver Tea Pot
1 £ 6 10 Jersey Bill, 35 Dollars 25 Quarter Dollars, 12 Pieces of English Money, and three Pocket Pieces.

'Tis possible more of the Plate is marked, than what is mentioned above. Whoever takes up and secures any Person or Persons concerned in the above Robbery, so that they may be brought to Justice, shall have the above Reward, paid by me MOSES M HAYS.

To be Sold on Thursday the 16th Instant, by Public Vendue, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the Dwelling House lately occupied by *Mary Jarvis*, Widow, deceas'd, near the North Battery;

The said Dwelling-House, with

another adjoining; together with the Land, Wharff and Flatts belonging.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

A few nights ago a gentleman (supposed to be in possession of most of the court secrets) being at a certain coffee-house not far from St. James's, offered to lay a wager of 200l. to 100l. that a certain patriot nobleman would not remain three weeks longer in office; and at the same time offered to lay another wager, of 500l. to 20l. that the same nobleman would be obliged to resign before the expiration of three months at farthest.

A writer of some eminence was lately applied to by a great man for the assistance of his pen, and promised a lucrative office in ease his productions were attended with success. "Give me the place first, my Lord, (says the author) for it is just, I should entertain a doubt of your honor, since you entertain a doubt of my abilities."

Jan. 3. We hear that a certain great Personage is again pregnant.

We hear orders are given for all officers on furlow, belonging to regiments in garrison at Gibralter and Minorca, to join their respective corps forthwith.

It is confidently said, that the ministry have now under consideration a general plan for improving and encreasing the value of our possessions and acquisitions in North-America. To this end East and West Florida will be immediately cleared, cultivated and peopled. The islands of St. John and Anticosti, in the gulph of St. Lawrence, are also to be formed into regular governments, divided into parishes, and parcelled into lots, which are to be given to such families of officers as signalized themselves in the last war, and such foreign protestants as are capable of improving them. The extensive country of Labradore, upon the continent of the same gulph, will be fertilized and inhabited; several colonists having already engaged for this as well as the other new settlements.

Lord Chatham lately sent to the Court of Madrid, a special messenger, to demand a categorical answer, whether they would pay the Manilla Ransom, as demanded or not; and that the messenger was only to stay a few hours for an answer; in consequence of which, a council was immediately called at Madrid; at which it was resolved, that they would comply with the demand immediately, in the manner required.

And as a farther instance of his Lordship's spirited measures, we can also acquaint the public, that a messenger has been dispatched to the Court of Portugal, demanding immediate redress for all our grievances, and that they fulfil all the treaties between the two powers in every instance; together with a demand of liberty of trading to the Brazils, in the same manner it was granted to Oliver Cromwell; all which, if not immediately complied with, would be enforced by Great Britain in the most effectual manner. And as a previous step to shew his Lordship is in earnest, the late order for a quantity of cannon and stores to be sent to Portugal, is stopped.

We are told by the Pacific East-Indiaman, that there is advice, that Lord Clive is on his journey over Land for England; that he travels in a most superb manner, with a great Number of Caravans loaded with the richest Goods and Valuables that Country produces, accompanied by many of the rich Merchants, who took the Advantage of the Honour of his Company, and the Protection of his numerous Convoy, by the Troops of the several Countries thro' which he passes. But what is the most agreable News is, his Lordship having settled the several Councils and Governments on the most permanent foundation; that he has opened a Dock at Bengal for building Men of War, large enough for building two 50 Gun Ships at a Time. His Lordship has also secured his Jaghire in Perpetuity on the best Security the Country can afford.

The Inhabitants of our Northern Colonies, we hear, intended speedily to choose a number of the most considerable merchants from each, to consider of the general state of their trade, and to draw up such Remonstrances to the British Parliament, as may tend to their own Interest, and the Happiness of the Mother-Country.

Three companies of artillery were on Wednesday last ordered to hold themselves in readiness to embark, on the shortest notice, for North-America.

Whitehall, Jan. 30 The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint Daniel Webb, Esq; Lieutenant-General of his Majesty's Forces, to be Colonel of the 8th, (or King's) regiment of foot, in the room of Lieutenant-General John Stanwix, deceased.

ROSEAU, (Dominica) January 3.

There are now on the coast of this Island 11 sail of whaling vessels belonging to New-England. On the 30th ult. one of those vessels had got 100 barrels. We hope soon to be able to give a particular account of the vessels employed in this valuable fishery, and of their success, as it is likely to be very considerable this season.

NEW-YORK, March 26.

Last Thursday Morning, the Pole erected as sacred to LIBERTY, on the City-Parade, by a great Number of the principal Inhabitants of this City, and called the LIBERTY POLE, was found cut down by some evil-minded Persons unknown, whereupon another was immediately erected in its Stead, and cased below with Iron, to prevent such another Action; on which several Attempts is said to have been made since; but on Monday Evening last, a Number of the Soldiers armed, were seen around it, 'tis said with a Ladder, to fell it above the Iron Work: When many of the *Sons of Liberty* took the Alarm; and it is more than probable if some of the Military Officers had not appeared, and commanded off the Soldiers, there would have been bloody Work.---This Pole has been cut down several Times before, by Persons who could never be discovered; and who could not have the least Temptation to such a malicious Job, there being neither Pleasure, Profit, or Honour in doing it, and can be done only by such as are actuated by an infernal Disposition, and are quite Volunteers to Satan, to serve him without Fee or Reward.--As Mankind were made for Society, every Person who wilfully annoys or disturbs that Society without any Pretence, but purely Evil, ought to be held in the utmost Detestation, as a common Enemy: And as in the present Case, the Cutting this Post down can only be done with a Design to affront all the *Sons of Liberty* in this Place, the Perpetrators would do well to consider the Consequences; let their Motives for doing it be what it may: For they may know, that such a Body of People who would not yield to be enslaved by the most august Body on Earth, will not tamely submit to such a mean low-lived Insult on their Liberty, as this is:—and if ever the Perpetrator is discovered, he may be almost assured *New-York* will be too hot to hold him long.

By Capt. Richardson who arrived here on Wednesday last, in 33 Days from the Grenades, we hear, the Rebellious Negroes who has fled to the Mountains in that Island, were entirely suppressed; the Ringleaders punished, and the others properly disposed of.

By some Gentlemen in a short Journey from Montreal, we have received the following.

Extract of a Letter from Montreal, dated the 12th of March, 1767.

"Major Disney, one of the Gentlemen confined for the Assault committed on Thomas Walker, Esq; on the 6th of December, 1764, and who has been in Confinement for these four Months last past, was Yesterday arraigned and tryed for his Life; and after a Tryal of Thirteen Hours, the Jury withdrew, and in half an Hour brought in their Verdict *Not Guilty*, on the strongest, clearest, and most distinct Evidence on the Part of the Prisoner: The evidence on the Part of the Crown in many Instances being contradictory and inconsistent;—and the principal Evidence on Behalf of the Crown, George M'Govock, a Soldier of the 28th Regiment, appearing to the Court, the Jury, and every one present, to be an infamous perjured Villain."

We are further informed, that an Hour before they left Montreal, being on the Day following of Major Disney's Trial, they saw all the Rest of the Gentlemen (which had been in Custody) discharged from their Confinement.

BOSTON, April 6.

Thursday last a Proclamation was issued, Dissolving the General Assembly of this Province.

We hear that several Counterfeit Dollars have been lately detected in this Town, which are distinguishable by a Brassy Complexion, by a different Sound from those that are true, and by the Figures on the Tops of the Pillars, being badly executed. Some dated 1756, others 1764.

The Conway Brig, Bass, from this Port, for London, with Oil, &c. arrived at Spithead the 24th of December.

Last Monday died at Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, the Hon. HENRY SHERBURNE, Esq; one of his Majesty's Council for that Province.

We hear from Westminster, that on Lord's-Day the 29th ult. departed this Life, in the 20th Year of her Age, Mrs. *Mary Rice*, the virtuous and amiable Consort of the Rev. *Asaph Rice* of that Town, and Daughter of the Rev. *Ebenezer Morse* of *Shrewsbury*; as she was a Lady possest of many endearing Accomplishments, so she was universally beloved and esteemed by all that had the Happiness to be acquainted with her, and is now as universally lamented. She has left an Infant Daughter which was born two Days before the Death of her Mother. Her Remains were decently inter'd last Monday.—*Thus God destroyeth the Hope of Man.*

We hear that JOSEPH ANDREWS now confin'd in Charlestown Goal for the Murder of Capt. *Dorria*, &c. as formerly mention'd, is to be sent the first Opportunity to New-York, in Order to have his Tryal.

We hear that Faneuil-Hall Lottery No. Seven finishes Drawing To-morrow.--No. 1322 has drawn the Prize of 2250 Dollars, and No. 972, 1000.--A correct List of the Prizes to be seen at Edes and Gill's Printing Office.

WANTED,

One or two good Hands to work at a Grist Mill: Those who are acquainted with grinding Wheat, will be preferred: Enquire of the Printers.

On *Wednesday* the 22d *April*, At ONE o'Clock, At the Royal-Exchange, in King-Street, Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

THE SHIP *Earl of Bute*, 175 Tons Burthen, with her Boats and Appurtenances, now laying at the Wharff of *John Rowe*, Esq;

☞ This Ship is extremely well built, will carry a very great Burthen, and is suitable for the *West-India*, *Carolina* or *Virginia* Trade. Inventory and Conditions of Sale may be seen in the hands of J. Russell, Auctioneer.

Best *Jamaica* SUGAR by the Hogshead, to be sold by *Robert Gordon*, at his Store fronting *Green's* Wharff near the East End of *Faneuil-Hall Market*.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO CABLES very cheap for the Cash.—A 9 Inch Cable, 100 Fathoms, quite new.——A 15 Inch Cable, 120 Fathoms, not quite new. Inquire of *John Langdon*, near the Head of *John Hancock*, Esq'rs; Wharff (tbctf)

Whereas certain Arbitrators were heretofore appointed to settle sundry Disputes between a certain Phineas Minor, of Stonington, and one William Carlisle, of South Kingston; the Subscriber, on the Behalf of the said William, inadvertently signed a Note, made in the following Words, viz

"For Value received, I Samuel Casey do promise
"to pay unto Phineas Minor, or Order, the full and
"just Sum of two hundred & fifty Pounds, Lawful
"Money, on Demand. Witness my Hand, this
"tenth Day of December, A. D. 1765.
"In Presence of *Sam'l Casey.*
"*Lawton Palmer*, *Asa Minor.*"

Which said Note, as an Escrow, was delivered into the Hands of one of the Arbitrators, for the said William's Performance of the Award they should make; but said Arbitrators never proceeded to make any Award, between said Parties, but delivered said Note into the Hands of said Phineas, who put the same in Suit, to the Inferior Court at Providence in December last, but never prosecuted the same; but assigned said Note over to one James Clarke, who, notwithstanding he was privy to the whole Affair, brought forward an Action to King's County February Inferior Court last, where a Jury being impannelled, and the Case being opened and plead, and full Evidence being produced of the Manner of making and obtaining said Note, the said James withdrew his Action, and took said Note out of the Case:—And as the Subscriber is apprehensive they will endeavour to impose on some Person, by assigning said Note over to him, he thought it best thus publickly to declare, that, as he never had one Farthing Consideration for said Note, he is determined never to pay the same, as he has both Law and Justice on his Side:—Therefore he desires all Persons that they will not be so credulous as to be *taken in*, by said Phineas Minor, or James Clarke, with said Note. SAMUEL CASEY.

South Kingstown, March 4, 1767.

All Persons who have any Demands against Mr. *John Blackadore*, of *Boston*, are desired to bring in the same so soon as may be to *Peter Chardon*, Esq; at his house in *Boston*, who has to sell a Dwelling House and Land in Cross Street, late in the Possession of Mrs. *Margaret Blackadore*, deceased; and any Persons inclining to Purchase the same are desired to apply to said *Chardon*, *Ezekiel Goldthwait*, Esq; or Doctor *John Sprague*, who will dispose of said House and Land on very moderate Terms for the Payment of said *John Blackadore's* Debts. *Boston* Jan. 17, 1766.

Imported in Capt. *Scott* from *London*, and to be Sold

By Eliz. Greenleaf,

At her Shop at the End of Union-Street, over against the Blue-Ball;

LArge Marrowfats, Dwarf ditto, early Charlton, armerod Horspur, and Golden Horspur Pease; large Winsor, early Lisbon Beans, yellow Dwarf ditto, early Yorkshire, early Dutch, Battersea, green and yellow Savoy, Sugar Loaf, red and large Winter Cabbage Seeds, white, Spanish, Silver Skin and red Onions, early Carrot, Orange ditto, early Cucumber, long green prickled ditto, early Dutch and late Turnip, swelling Parsnip short top Salmon and pink Radish, scarlet Beat, double and single Parsley, double and single Pepper Grass, Summer Spinnage, Cabbage, Marble Ball and green Gosh Lettuce, Buttavea, Endive, Asparagus, Sallary, Sweet Marjoram, Thyme, Baum, Mustard Seed, Hemp Canary and Rape Seeds—all warranted to be the last Year's Growth.

TO BE SOLD, only for Want of Employ,

A likely, good-natured, good-tempered Negro Man, about 35 Years of Age, suitable for Inn-Door or Out-Door Work, and taking Care of Horses. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

Any Person who has an Acre, or half an Acre of Land near the Town House, that would Let it upon a Lease, are desired to inform the Printers hereof.

TO BE SOLD,

By Benjamin Church,

At his usual Place of Sale on FRIDAY next, A great Variety of valuable Articles, viz.

BRoad Cloths of different Colours and Fineness, Velvets, Plains, Kerseys, Shalloons, Tammies, Camblets Irish Hollands, Garlix, Checks, Silks, Fustians, Handkerchiefs, Mens and Womens Hose, &c. Sundry Articles of Household, as Tables, Chairs, Looking Glasses, Feather-Beds and Bedding, &c.

To be Sold at Public VENDUE, By *Moses Deshon*, At the newest Auction-Room, opposite the West End of *Faneuil*-Hall, Dock-Square; Next Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday,

BRoad Cloths, Flannels, Baize, Blankets, Plaids, Mens Worsted Hose, yard wide 7 8 and 3 4 Checks, yard wide, 7 8 and 3 4 Irish Linnens, striped Hollands, Table Cloths, Sheeting Callicoes, Dowlass, check Handkerchiefs, Felt Hats, Snuff Boxes, Dimithy, Susees, Pillow Fustians, black Taffaty, Bedtick, and a Variety of other valuable Articles, Household Furniture, &c. &c. Also an Assortment of Delph and Stone Ware, &c.

N. B. Any of the above Articles will be Sold at private Sale, where constant Attendance is given at said Room.

NEW AUCTION ROOM, In Royal-Exchange Lane, To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, by *ELIAS DUPEE*, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday. At Three o'Clock Afternoon, on each Day,

BRoad Cloths, Forrest Cloths, German Serges, Check Linnens, a few Pieces Silks, Velvets, Plush, Huccaback, Mens and Womens Hose, Chalk, Indigo, Boots, Young's Mustard, &c. a Black Walnut Desk and Case of Draws, Chairs, Feather Beds, Pictures, a Time Piece, Silver Watches, a Silver Whistle, Muffs and Tippets, Foolscap & Pot-Paper, &c.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON.*

ENTERED IN.

Howland from Rhode-Island; Cavenaugh and Somes from Halifax.

CLEARED OUT.

Waterman & Burroughs for Connecticut; Coffin for Philadelphia; Collings for Nova-Scotia; Hewet & Waterman for North-Carolina; Hockey and Pile for Newfoundland; Watts for West-Indies; Lamson for Surranam; Omand for Leith; Anderson for Halifax.

Buried in the Town of Boston since our last, Three Whites. One Black.

Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Nine.

High Water at Boston, *for this present Week.*

Monday, 0 *m. after* 6		*Friday*, 53 *m. after* 8	
Tuesday, 44 *m. after* 6		*Saturday*, 40 *m. after* 9	
Wednesday, 27 *m. after.* 7		*Lord's-day*, 30 *m. after.* 10	
Thursday, 14 *m. after* 8		*Full* ● 14 *Day*, 2 *Morn.*	

Boston, Printed by EDES & GILL,

§ vide page 550